

EBEY'S LANDING

NATIONAL HISTORICAL RESERVE



JUNIOR RANGER

Activity Book



Welcome to Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve

As a Junior Ranger, you'll explore how glaciers, Native Americans, pioneers and residents today have shaped the Reserve's landscape. You'll learn how you can help protect the Reserve and you'll be able to share your explorations with your family.

Here's how to earn your badge

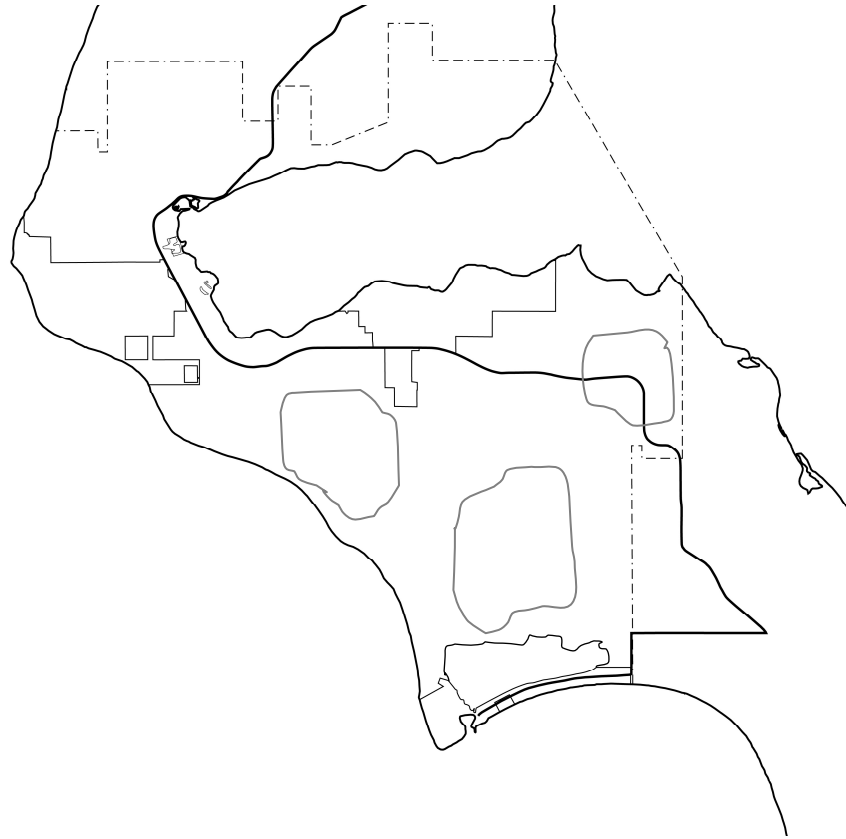
- Step 1.* If you are under 10 years old:
Complete 7 activities in this booklet
If you are 10 or older:
Complete 14 activities in this booklet
- Step 2.* Bring your completed booklet to one of the following three places:
- Ebey's Reserve Trust Board Office
 - Island County Historical Museum
 - Central Whidbey Chamber of Commerce
- Step 3.* Take the Junior Ranger pledge and get your badge.
- Step 4.* Share what you've learned with your family and friends.

Ebey's Reserve
Trust Board Office
162 Cemetery Road
Coupeville, WA 98239
360.678.6084
Mon.-Fri. 9am-4pm

Island County
Historical Museum
908 NW Alexander St.
Coupeville, WA 98239
360.678.3310
Mon.-Sat. 10am-4pm,
Sun. 11am-4pm

Central Whidbey
Chamber of Commerce
Mariner's Court Building
23 NW Front Street
Coupeville, WA 98239
360.678.5434 or 5664
Mon.-Sat. 10am-3pm
Sun. 11am-4pm

Getting to Know This Place



Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve is 17,572 acres in Central Whidbey Island. That's about 27.5 square miles of land and water.

Color the map using:

BLUE for water

YELLOW for prairies

GREEN for parks

RED for the town

Draw the Reserve boundaries in BLACK

Then and Now

Ebey's Prairie looks much the same today as it did 130 years ago. Can you spot changes that have happened?

1880



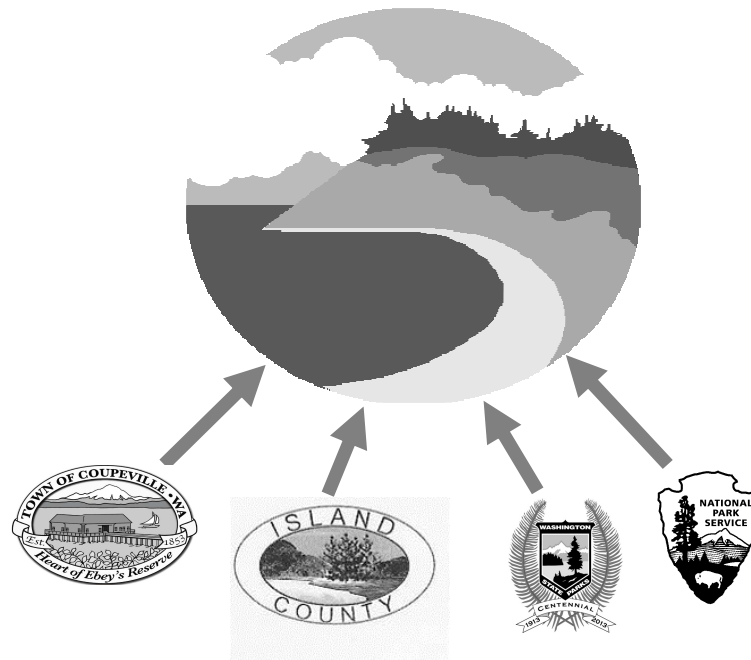
2010



How has your town changed over the past 130 years?

The Making of a Reserve

Ebey's Reserve is the very first national historical reserve, created by the US Congress in 1978. By design, most of the land in the Reserve is privately owned. The Reserve works with its partners to preserve the landscape while making sure residents can live, work and change here.



The Town of Coupeville, Island County, Washington State Parks, and the National Park Service all work together to protect the special places you see in the Reserve. The Ebey's Landing emblem is a symbol of their partnership.

When have you done something with other people that you could not have done alone?

What Helped Make the Prairies?

Glaciers had a heavy impact in forming the prairies you see today. Long ago, the entire Reserve was covered in ice over a mile deep.

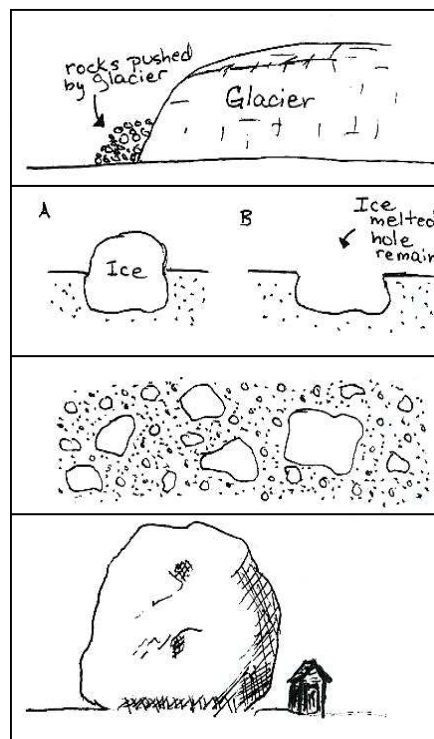
Match the glacial term and definition with the drawing.

Glacial erratic: a boulder transported and deposited by a glacier having a different source than the bedrock upon which it is sitting.

Kettle: A depression left in a mass of glacial drift, formed by the melting of an isolated block of glacial ice.

Moraine: accumulated earth and stones pushed and deposited by a glacier.

Till: unsorted clay, sand, gravel and boulders deposited by a glacier within moraines.



Look around Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve for a giant glacial erratic.

(Hint—one is located near South Main Street)

Coastal Salish People



The Coastal Salish people lived on Whidbey Island in the heart of present-day Ebey's Reserve after the glaciers retreated. Penn Cove was home to at least four villages. One of them was called *Bah-TSAHD-ah-lee*, or 'snake place'. This is the area of present-day Coupeville.

The Coastal Salish harvested horse clams, mussels, sole, flounder and cockles from Penn Cove and surrounding waters. They hunted deer and collected berries, camas bulbs and flax from the nearby prairies and forests.

If you were a Salish person on Central Whidbey, 500 years ago, what would you need to survive?

The Settlers Arrive

A pioneer's prospective on his life

*Olympia, Oregon
April 25, 1851*

My dear brother—

*I scarcely know how
I shall write or what I
shall write... The great
desire of heart is, and has
been, to get my own and
father's family to this
country. I think it would
be a great move. I have always thought so...*



Col. Isaac N. Ebey, for whom
Ebey's Landing National
Historical Reserve is named.

*To the north down along Admiralty Inlet
(that portion of water connecting Puget Sound with
the Straits of Juan de Fuca) the cultivating land is
generally found confined to the valleys of streams
with the exception of Whidby's Island (the large
island that blocks up and terminates the Straits of
Fuca on the east) which is almost a paradise of nature.*

*I have taken my claim on it and am now living
on the same in order to avail myself of the provisions
of the Donation law. If Rebecca, the children, and
you all were here, I could live and die here content.*

Col. Isaac N. Ebey

Imagine you have arrived to farm on Whidbey Island in the 1850s. Write a letter to your family and let them know about your life here—what are you eating, doing, building?

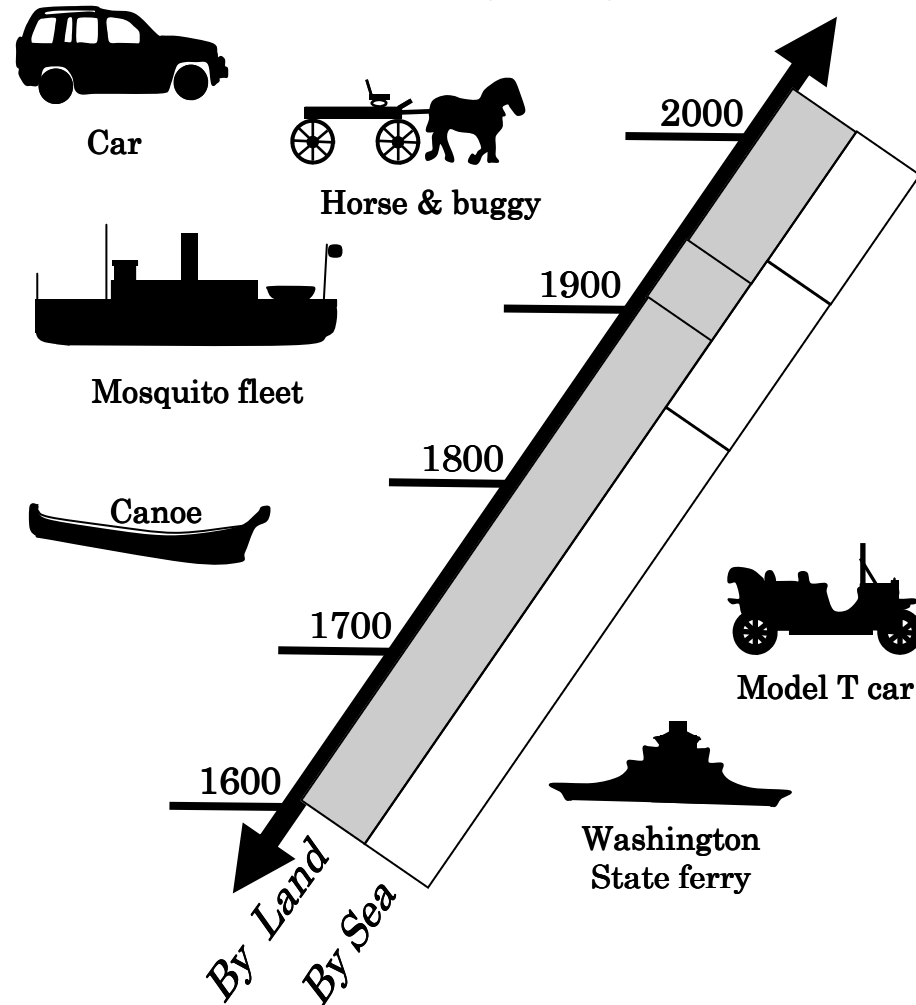
Dear _____,

Yours truly,

Getting around Whidbey Island

Transportation has played a major role in development on Whidbey Island.

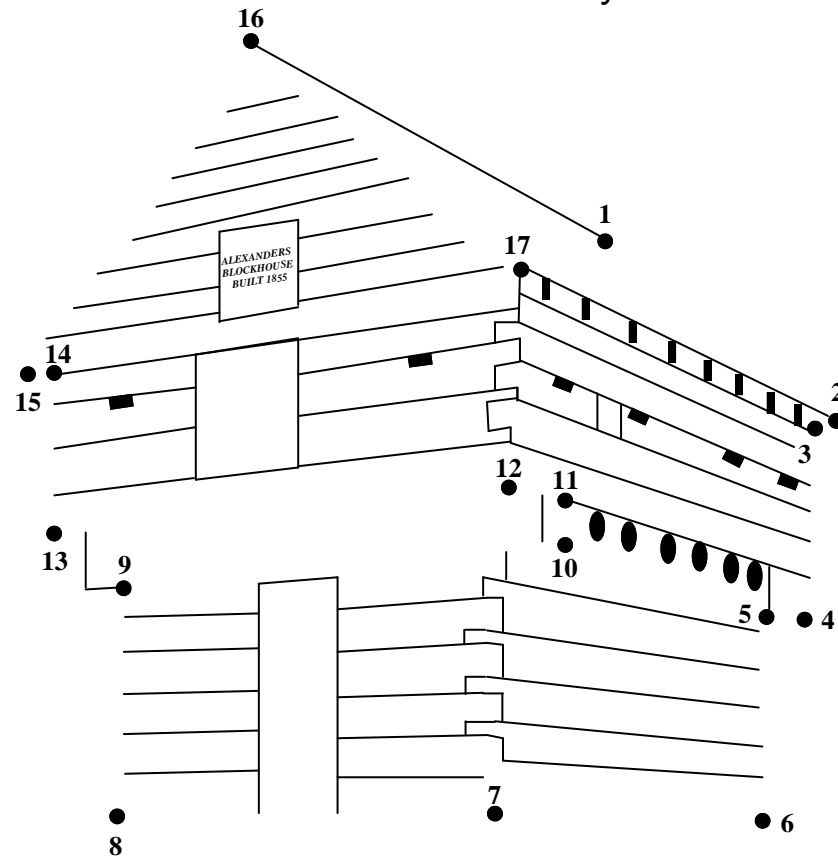
Match the mode of transportation with the time it was typically used.



What kind of transportation did you use to get here?

Alexander Blockhouse

At one time, there were over a dozen blockhouses in Central Whidbey. Today only four remain. The Jacob Ebey Blockhouse and the Davis Blockhouse are both located near the Sunnyside Cemetery and the Crockett Blockhouse is on Fort Casey Road.



Follow the numbers to connect the dots.

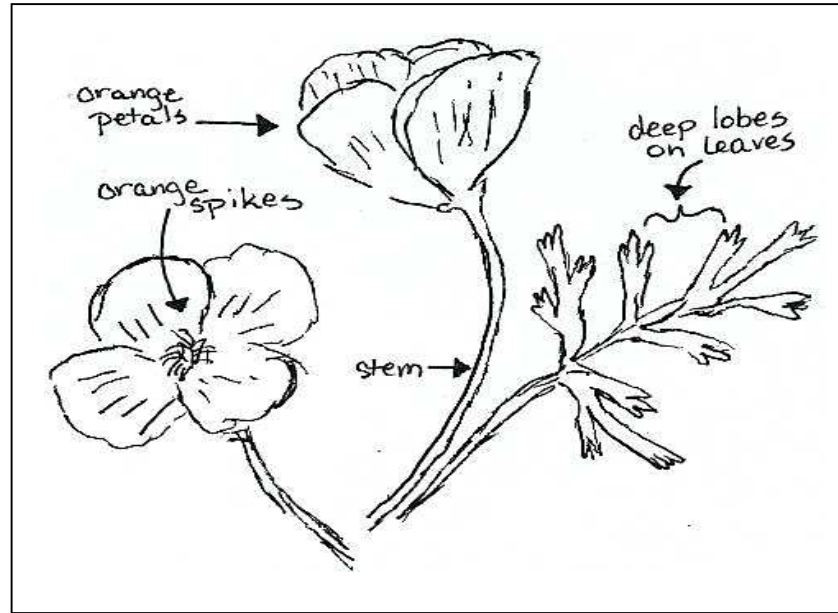
Where is the Alexander Blockhouse located?

Why did people build blockhouses?

Nature Journaling

Date September 17th Location Jacob Ebey house

What I observed: Orange flower in a field

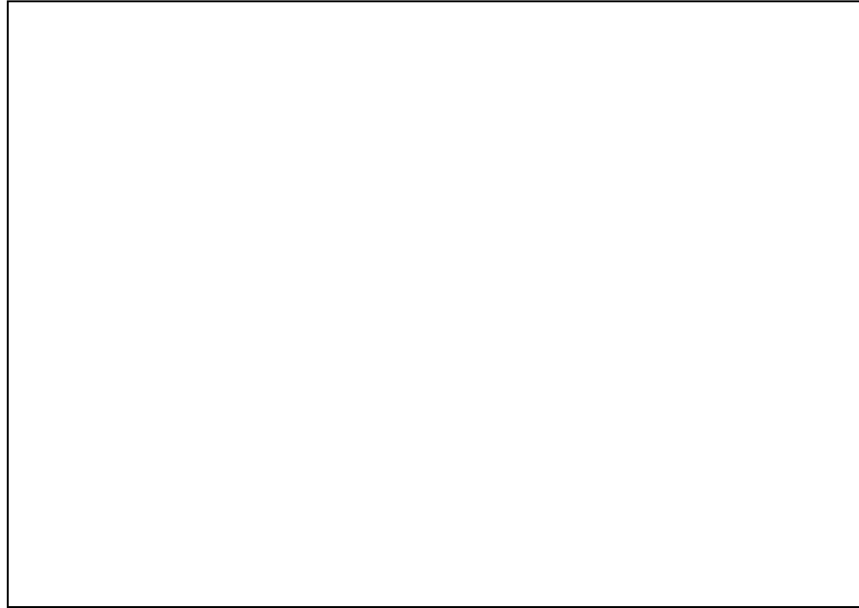


Description: I saw two bright orange flowers growing close to the ground. They had lots of short orange spikes in the center of each flower. The orange spikes got skinny and turned black where they met the stem and petals. The stem was green and didn't have any leaves attached, but there were a bunch of green leaves around the flowers. The leaves were deeply lobed and across from each other on the central stalk of the leaf. I think the flower is a California poppy.

My Own Nature Journal

Date _____ Location _____

What I observed: _____



Description: _____

Growing Food On the Prairies

Typical crops grown in Ebey's Reserve are:



Carrots



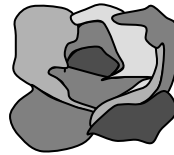
Squash



Beets



Barley



Cabbage



Potatoes

In addition to these crops, we also grow:

Mustard
Corn
Wheat
Pumpkins
Cucumbers

Beans
Strawberries
Raspberries
Alfalfa
Herbs

Hay
Lavender
Peas
Barley
Garlic

What Vegetables Do You Eat?



Draw your favorite crop in the prairie field.

Habitats within the Reserve

Plants and Animals live in a variety of different habitats within the Reserve.

Draw a picture of each habitat.

Open Coastal/ Beach

Prairie

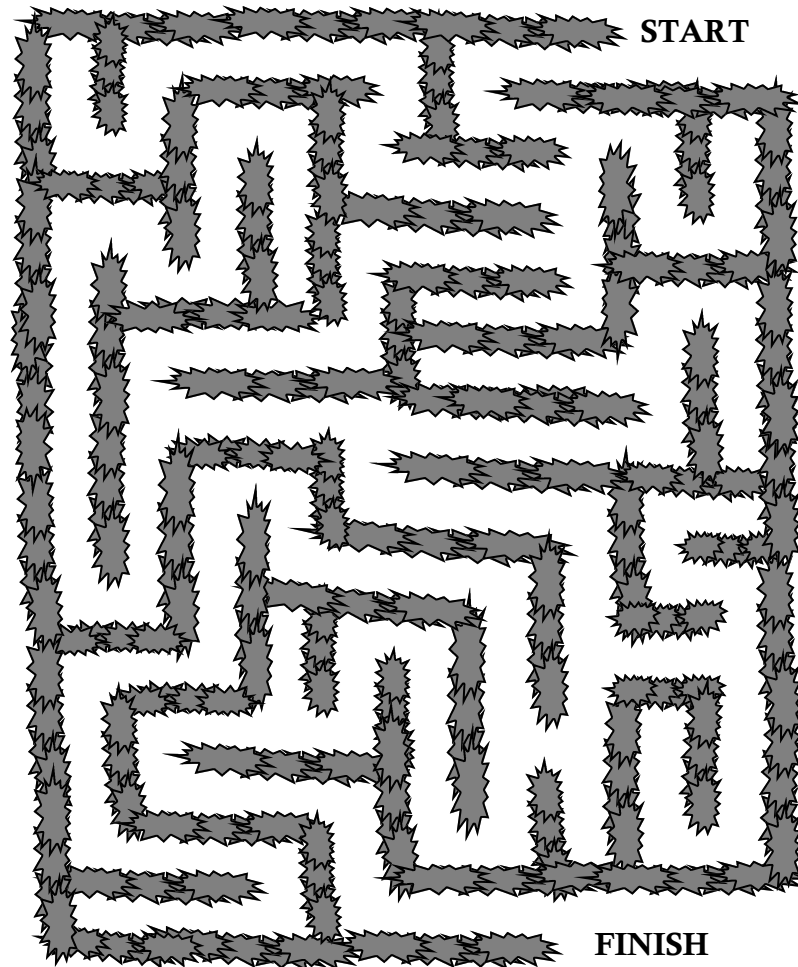
Penn Cove & Town

Forest

Hedgerows

Hedgerows begin when birds rest on a fence and leave behind plants seeds they ate earlier. Hedges are great habitat for small animals, birds and insects. They slow down water runoff after rain and help keep soil from being blown away by wind.

Life's full of Hedges in the Reserve—

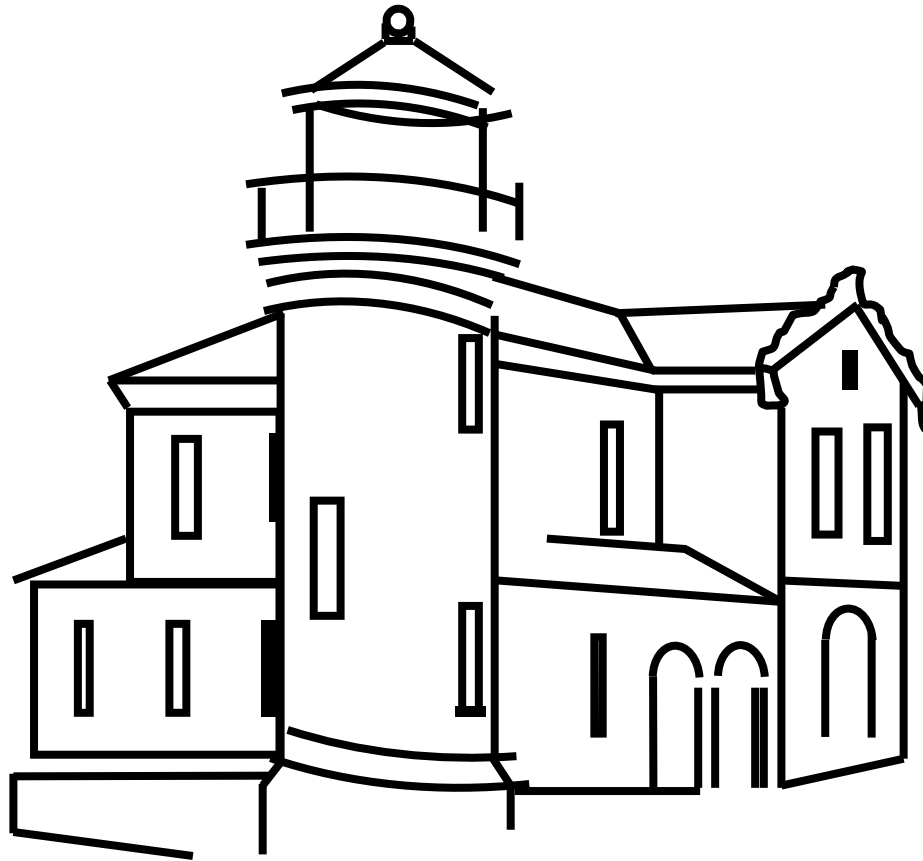


-but we all find our way through them!

Admiralty Lighthouse

You can visit the lighthouse at Fort Casey.

The lighthouse helped ships passing
between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and
Puget Sound.



Complete the lines and color the lighthouse.

Coupeville's Front Street

Front Street in Coupeville was the center of commerce on Whidbey Island for many years. Many of the original buildings still stand, but they have changed owners and purposes over the years.

Walk down Front Street and find each of the buildings below. What is the name of the business currently using the building?

Historic Name

Current Business

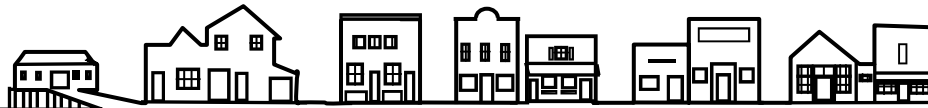
Coupeville Wharf & Warehouse _____

Benson Confectionery _____

Coupeville Cash Store _____

Whidbey Mercantile Co _____

Puget Race Drugstore _____



Word Search

M	C	A	P	T	A	I	N	C	O	U	P	E	L	I	R
A	H	O	U	M	C	Q	O	G	S	Z	A	L	M	V	J
D	E	B	A	O	H	S	C	A	M	A	S	F	A	X	T
M	K	W	F	S	E	Y	I	Z	I	U	C	A	D	D	R
I	P	O	A	Q	T	I	U	Y	T	T	R	C	O	O	U
R	E	L	W	U	Q	A	L	K	H	J	H	U	G	N	S
A	A	F	D	I	S	A	L	M	P	N	G	F	B	A	T
L	V	C	X	T	Z	H	J	S	R	L	K	E	F	T	B
T	D	S	A	O	Y	U	I	O	A	B	T	D	R	I	O
Y	E	W	R	F	Q	B	V	S	I	L	M	N	X	O	A
I	Z	C	P	L	U	D	F	S	R	U	I	A	E	N	R
N	A	F	E	E	G	I	J	X	I	F	R	S	O	L	D
L	X	J	I	E	R	S	E	A	E	F	U	S	H	A	Y
E	F	O	R	T	C	A	S	E	Y	O	I	M	A	N	O
T	R	E	M	E	S	N	A	G	H	R	T	I	U	D	I
T	O	N	E	R	U	A	L	K	H	J	K	T	Z	C	X
D	N	A	L	E	V	O	C	C	V	B	N	H	M	L	S
A	F	I	U	R	D	O	J	O	R	D	I	T	H	A	X
E	B	E	Y	S	L	A	N	D	I	N	G	P	O	I	L
Y	R	R	E	B	W	O	N	S	R	N	P	A	S	M	L

Admiralty inlet
Blockhouse
Bluff
Camas
Captain Coupe
Coastal Salish

Coveland
Donation land claim
Douglas fir
Ebey's Landing
Fort Casey
Mosquito fleet

Orca
Salal
Smith Prairie
Snowberry
Trust Board

Word Search Glossary

Admiralty inlet—Waterway west of Whidbey Island connecting Seattle and Tacoma to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Blockhouse—Two-story log-cabin style forts built to protect settlers against attacks by native Americans.

Bluff—The high cliffs along the shorelines of Whidbey Island.

Camas—A native lily, grown for food by native Americans

Captain Coupe—The New England sea captain who claimed land along Penn Cove in 1852. Coupeville is named for him.

Coastal Salish—Native Americans that live along the coast of the Puget Sound and Salish Sea.

Coveland—The first Island County government, located at the head of Penn Cove in the 1850s.

Donation Land Claim—A law in 1850 that let pioneers claim 320 acres of land in Oregon Territory.

Douglas fir—A common tall evergreen tree that grows on the island.

Ebey's Landing—The stretch of beach on Whidbey Island's west coast where a ferry to and from Port Townsend landed.

Fort Casey—The army base on Whidbey Island active from the late 1800s through the mid-1900s.

Mosquito fleet—The privately-owned steamships that provided transportation between Puget Sound towns.

Orca —Also called "killer whale". Resident pods of whales live in Puget Sound waters.

Salal —A native shrub, common in local forests, and a source of berries which native Americans ate.

























Smith Prairie—The Eastern-most prairie within Ebey's Reserve, named after the Smith family's Donation Land Claim.

Snowberry—Native local shrub with poisonous white berries.

Trust Board—The managing body of Ebey's Reserve.

Nature Bingo

*As you explore the island, mark
the plants and animals that you see.
When you have five in a row, you have
a Bingo.*

Nootka rose 	Rabbit 	Salal 	Oregon Grape 	Black- tailed Deer 
Osprey 	Bald Eagle 	Great Blue Heron 	Harbor Seal 	Douglas Squirrel 
Bracken Fern 	Snowberry 	Free Space	Belted Kingfisher 	Red-winged Blackbird 
River Otter 	Northern Harrier 	Sword Fern 	Orca Whale 	Douglas Fir 
Duck 	Grey Whale 	Gumweed 	American Robin 	Bull Kelp 

Junior Ranger Pledge

*I, _____, am proud to be an Ebey's
Landing National Historical Reserve Junior Ranger.*

I promise to:

- *Continue learning about Ebey's Reserve.*
- *Get to know the plants and animals in my own community.*
- *Share what I learned with my friends and family.*





Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
PO Box 774
Coupeville, WA 98239